

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1884.

TWO VIEWS OF THE RIOT.

The comments of the Times and the Tribune of New York on the Cincinnati riot, which have been published among our dispatches, are so characteristic and suggestive that attention may well be called to them again. The Tribune is the organ of what it terms "the best people," meaning by that term, the wealthy class. It aims to reflect the views of that class on all social, political and economic questions. Its opinions are controlled by the hand of the capitalist, which we believe is not hidden. The Tribune, on the other hand, is an organ of the masses of the people, which aims to reflect the spirit of humanity rather than the demands of capital.

The comments of these two papers on the riot are precisely what would have been expected of them. The Tribune sees in it a "shuddering diagnosis," an exhibition of "the dangerous tendencies" of "the disturbing forces of social restlessness in large cities," which tend to be abated and controlled by the armed power of the state. A strong government, bristling with bayonets, is the lesson of the riot.

Two shots of the rifle or the cannon is the only answer the capitalist makes to social restlessness; his best method of quieting disturbing forces.

The Tribune, on the other hand, sees in the scandalous verdict of the jury, by which Barker escaped the death penalty, a tendency far more dangerous to society, and in the long run to capital, than the wild clamor for justice of an outraged people. This failure of justice was no isolated case. The murder of Kirk was one of the most meek murders ever committed, of which avarice was the sole cause.

Barker confounded that he and Palmer did the murder, but on the trial he testified that he only looked on and took a share of the money, but by the adroitness of his lawyer and through the expenditure of money by his father, he was set off with a verdict of manslaughter.

The Tribune thinks that the ease with which such criminal escape justice is a more dangerous tendency than the determination of the people that justice shall be executed. There is but slight indication, it said, "that at any time what is usually known as the lawless element was present in any considerable force during the riots. From the beginning up to the hour of last report there has been a notable absence on the part of the crowd of any sympathy with criminals." The lesson which it finds in this is that "justice will be stopped." The failing of the criminal lawyers will not be so plausible as it has been. The laws of God will not continue to give赦免 (mercy) to murderers, twenty thousand to get spared, and the state, the only two choices left, honest one, the withdrawal of its laws will, in many instances, mean foreclosure; and perhaps this too, will contribute to a solution of the general problem, since, on the one hand it will be a lesson to the consequences of not taxing credits, and on the other will change the foreign money lender's cast out; and so perhaps the same reason why a public enemy, the banker, but also, of his loans will, in many instances, mean foreclosure; and perhaps this too, will contribute to a solution of the general problem, since, on the one hand it will be a lesson to the consequences of not taxing credits, and on the other will change the foreign money lender's cast out; and so perhaps the same reason why a public enemy, the banker, but also,

Anxious to avert the riots and mass are terrible, but one ought to be cautious in regard to anything that can encourage them. Between the two terrible strengths by which the people in civilized lands have attained their rights and vindicated justice, there is little to sustain the hope that justice will always be maintained without a resort to force and violence. Every popular right which we now enjoy has been wrested from the reluctant grasp of kings and emperors and privileged classes who had been first frightened by what the Tribune calls "the social restlessness and propulsive resentment" of the masses. The ruling power of England ignored the popular demand for the reform of 1832 until it was forced to yield, and the dangerous tendencies were entirely changed the opinion of members of parliament respecting the law which they had assumed to be settled. The Catholic emancipation bill was more recently passed in spite of the precedents and established rules of the kingdom, because the disturbing forces of social restlessness taught Mr. Gladstone what he had not learned in the vicious of courts and schools. Instances without number might be mentioned to show how the progress of the human race has been the result of what capitals and kings and aristocracies call "dangerous tendencies." The star of Russia is now acting precisely according to the Tribune's view of the view of the class which it represents has always been the same in all parts of the world—and is attempting to copy the tendencies which blindly sometimes, but surely in the end make for righteousness, by aiding to the armed force of the government, and in increasing the efficiency of its police. The star will never make a single concession to the popular interest and the attempts to "head it off" for his courage any longer to endure.

A southern democratic newspaper, using a similar force and vigor of language beyond the limits of conventionality, has compared the democratic party in its present condition to the individual, who, yoked himself to a wild steer, and in his subsequent handling and destruction of the animal, suffered the following catastrophe:

"There are terrible things which can be done, but one ought to be cautious in regard to anything that can encourage them. Between the two terrible strengths by which the people in civilized lands have attained their rights and vindicated justice, there is little to sustain the hope that justice will always be maintained without a resort to force and violence. Every popular right which we now enjoy has been wrested from the reluctant grasp of kings and emperors and privileged classes who had been first frightened by what the Tribune calls "the social restlessness and propulsive resentment" of the masses. The ruling power of England ignored the popular demand for the reform of 1832 until it was forced to yield, and the dangerous tendencies were entirely changed the opinion of members of parliament respecting the law which they had assumed to be settled. The Catholic emancipation bill was more recently passed in spite of the precedents and established rules of the kingdom, because the disturbing forces of social restlessness taught Mr. Gladstone what he had not learned in the vicious of courts and schools. Instances without number might be mentioned to show how the progress of the human race has been the result of what capitals and kings and aristocracies call "dangerous tendencies." The star of Russia is now acting precisely according to the Tribune's view of the view of the class which it represents has always been the same in all parts of the world—and is attempting to copy the tendencies which blindly sometimes, but surely in the end make for righteousness, by aiding to the armed force of the government, and in increasing the efficiency of its police. The star will never make a single concession to the popular interest and the attempts to "head it off" for his courage any longer to endure."

The hopeful thing about our democratic movements is that they show how deeply seated and inveterate is the sentiment of justice in the heart of the human race. It is a terribly impressive spectacle how impressed has been the gallows here to see men face Goliath in their demand for the execution of the death penalty upon a murderer. It is an exhibition of that weak principle of humanity which is one of the things which distinguished man from the jolly fool.

The people of that city are hard-working people, but they are not willing that the law should be violated and corrupted in its course. Probably the people who then exposed themselves to death in order to prevent some guilty murderers from escaping their merited punishment were not in the class the Tribune calls the best people. It is not on that class that the hope of humanity depends. The spark which kindles the flame of human freedom and virtue kindles in the hearts of the common people, as Abraham Lincoln well said, "The people are the soul of a nation."

The total number of votes in the republican national convention will be \$20, necessary to a choice. The Democrats require a two-thirds majority, but the republicans never have.

Eighteen of these votes are cast by territories, including the District of Columbia, and the southern states, or enough within unity three to nominate.

The New Northern of Pier Lodge, Man-

sas says that Edmunds was a man of some note, and among thoughtful people every-

where respecting Mr. Blaine as a statesman,

had the office of president, when he said, "there is such a thing as being too aggressive.

It looks, in the light of subsequent develop-

ments, as if Mr. Garfield had not died we might have serious difficulty with Great Britain,

but, in the light of his conduct, he might

have been a good man, but he will be a

bad man if he becomes president.

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